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PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1865.

WHEREAS, The 4th section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and

WHEREAS, The President of the United States is charged by the Constitution made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy as well as chief civil executive officer of the United States, and is solemnly sworn to faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to the best of his ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and all laws thereof, so far as practicable, and

WHEREAS, The rebellion which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the lawful authority thereof for the most violent and formidable term, has at some localities in the insurrectionary region ceased to exist, and in all parts of the same, excepting some remote districts, is now rapidly coming to an end; and

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by the Constitution made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy as well as chief civil executive officer of the United States, and charged by the Constitution faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, is now in part obliged to employ military forces and other measures for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion and restoring the authority of the United States wherever that authority has been resisted, and to take measures necessary for such restoration, and to guarantee, protect and defend each of the States lately engaged in the rebellion against the violence of their own citizens, as well as against invasion, insurrection or domestic violence, provided that in time of peace any military force shall be employed for the purposes last mentioned only in accordance with the Constitution and laws thereof; and

WHEREAS, I am satisfactorily informed that the danger of combination against the laws of the United States no longer exists in the State of Mississippi, that the insurrection heretofore existing in that State is suppressed, that the rebellion has been entirely overthrown, that within the boundaries thereof the United States authority is fully restored, and that each officers of the United States as have been duly commissioned by me to fill vacancies occasioned by the rebellion have, within the limits of the said State, taken the oaths prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States to qualify them for the performance of the duties of their offices, and

WHEREAS, The military commanders of the forces of the United States in the said State of Mississippi, as well as the civil officers appointed to administer the laws of the United States in the said State, have reported to me that the people of the said State, with the exception of the inhabitants of some districts small in extent, which districts are now under the control of the military forces of the United States, desire to reestablish peaceful relations with the United States, and to conform their actions to the laws of the land, and appear to be well disposed to support the Government of the United States in the Constitution thereof; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the said State of Mississippi, which was duly convened by the lawful authority of the said State, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1865, has, by solemn resolutions, manifested the assent of the said State to the said amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which amendment has become a part of the said Constitution, and is now binding upon the said State and the people thereof, and has given the assurance that they will in good faith maintain a state of loyalty to the Union in all future time; and

WHEREAS, I have received from the said Legislature, and also from other sources entitled to confidence, official information and assurances that the people of the said State are making earnest efforts to reorganize a State government which will secure and maintain the civil rights of all the inhabitants of the said State, and are also making like efforts to place themselves in relations with the Federal Government upon the basis of the said Constitution and amendment; and

WHEREAS, The Provisional Governor appointed by me to preside over the said State during the process of reorganization has reported to me that he has performed the duties assigned to him, and has directed the assembling of a convention of delegates chosen by that portion of the people of the said State who are loyal to the United States, and who desire to restore the said State to its allegiance to the United States, and to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, with the power to exercise within the limits of said State all such functions as belong to a State Government, and to present such amendments to the Constitution thereof as may be deemed necessary and proper in order to adapt the same to the present condition of the country; and

WHEREAS, The said Provisional Governor has informed me that the said convention has performed the duty assigned to it, and has framed and adopted amendments to the Constitution of the said State, and has dissolved itself; and

WHEREAS, The said amendments to the Constitution of the said State have been duly published for the information of the people thereof, and the said Provisional Governor has certified to me that the said Legislature has duly ratified the said amendments to the Constitution of the said State, and that the said Legislature has also, in pursuance of the said Constitution, duly elected and qualified the proper officers to fill the executive and judicial offices of the said State, and has duly organized the two Houses of the Legislature of the said State, and that the said officers and Legislature are now in the enjoyment of the full exercise of their respective functions; and

WHEREAS, The said Provisional Governor has further certified to me that the said Legislature has appointed two Senators to represent the said State in the Senate of the United States, and has provided for the election of Representatives to the Congress of the United States, and has prescribed the qualifications of voters for the election of the members of the Legislature of the said State, and has declared that the persons to be elected members of the said Legislature will be entitled to seats in the said Legislature when they shall have taken the oaths prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and not disqualified by any law passed by the said Legislature after the said oaths shall have been taken; and

WHEREAS, The said Provisional Governor has also certified to me that the said Legislature has, in pursuance of the Constitution of the said State, declared the office of Governor and Lieutenant Governor vacant, and has duly elected and qualified the officers by the said Constitution and laws of the said State required to be elected and qualified to fill the said offices, and that the said officers are now in the enjoyment of the full exercise of their respective functions; and

WHEREAS, The said Provisional Governor has further certified to me that the said Legislature has, in pursuance of the said Constitution, duly elected and qualified the officers by the said Constitution and laws of the said State required to be elected and qualified to fill the offices of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the said State, and that the said Judges are now in the enjoyment of the full exercise of their respective functions; and

WHEREAS, The said Provisional Governor has further certified to me that the said Legislature has, in pursuance of the said Constitution, duly elected and qualified the officers by the said Constitution and laws of the said State required to be elected and qualified to fill the offices of the Judges of the Circuit Courts of the said State, and that the said Judges are now in the enjoyment of the full exercise of their respective functions; and

WHEREAS, The said Provisional Governor has further certified to me that the said Legislature has, in pursuance of the said Constitution, duly elected and qualified the officers by the said Constitution and laws of the said State required to be elected and qualified to fill the offices of the Judges of the Chancery Courts of the said State, and that the said Judges are now in the enjoyment of the full exercise of their respective functions; and

WHEREAS, The said Provisional Governor has further certified to me that the said Legislature has, in pursuance of the said Constitution, duly elected and qualified the officers by the said Constitution and laws of the said State required to be elected and qualified to fill the offices of the Judges of the Probate Courts of the said State, and that the said Judges are now in the enjoyment of the full exercise of their respective functions; and

WHEREAS, The said Provisional Governor has further certified to me that the said Legislature has, in pursuance of the said Constitution, duly elected and qualified the officers by the said Constitution and laws of the said State required to be elected and qualified to fill the offices of the Boards of Police of the several counties of the said State, and that the said Boards of Police are now in the enjoyment of the full exercise of their respective functions; and

WHEREAS, The said Provisional Governor has further certified to me that the said Legislature has, in pursuance of the said Constitution, duly elected and qualified the officers by the said Constitution and laws of the said State required to be elected and qualified to fill the offices of the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties of the said State, and that the said Boards of Supervisors are now in the enjoyment of the full exercise of their respective functions; and

WHEREAS, The said Provisional Governor has further certified to me that the said Legislature has, in pursuance of the said Constitution, duly elected and qualified the officers by the said Constitution and laws of the said State required to be elected and qualified to fill the offices of the Boards of Assessors of the several counties of the said State, and that the said Boards of Assessors are now in the enjoyment of the full exercise of their respective functions; and

WHEREAS, The said Provisional Governor has further certified to me that the said Legislature has, in pursuance of the said Constitution, duly elected and qualified the officers by the said Constitution and laws of the said State required to be elected and qualified to fill the offices of the Boards of Commissioners of the several counties of the said State, and that the said Boards of Commissioners are now in the enjoyment of the full exercise of their respective functions; and

WHEREAS, The said Provisional Governor has further certified to me that the said Legislature has, in pursuance of the said Constitution, duly elected and qualified the officers by the said Constitution and laws of the said State required to be elected and qualified to fill the offices of the Boards of Trustees of the several cities of the said State, and that the said Boards of Trustees are now in the enjoyment of the full exercise of their respective functions; and

WHEREAS, The said Provisional Governor has further certified to me that the said Legislature has, in pursuance of the said Constitution, duly elected and qualified the officers by the said Constitution and laws of the said State required to be elected and qualified to fill the offices of the Boards of Aldermen of the several cities of the said State, and that the said Boards of Aldermen are now in the enjoyment of the full exercise of their respective functions; and

WHEREAS, The said Provisional Governor has further certified to me that the said Legislature has, in pursuance of the said Constitution, duly elected and qualified the officers by the said Constitution and laws of the said State required to be elected and qualified to fill the offices of the Boards of Common Council of the several cities of the said State, and that the said Boards of Common Council are now in the enjoyment of the full exercise of their respective functions; and

WHEREAS, The said Provisional Governor has further certified to me that the said Legislature has, in pursuance of the said Constitution, duly elected and qualified the officers by the said Constitution and laws of the said State required to be elected and qualified to fill the offices of the Boards of Selectmen of the several towns of the said State, and that the said Boards of Selectmen are now in the enjoyment of the full exercise of their respective functions; and

WHEREAS, The said Provisional Governor has further certified to me that the said Legislature has, in pursuance of the said Constitution, duly elected and qualified the officers by the said Constitution and laws of the said State required to be elected and qualified to fill the offices of the Boards of Trustees of the several villages of the said State, and that the said Boards of Trustees are now in the enjoyment of the full exercise of their respective functions; and

WHEREAS, The said Provisional Governor has further certified to me that the said Legislature has, in pursuance of the said Constitution, duly elected and qualified the officers by the said Constitution and laws of the said State required to be elected and qualified to fill the offices of the Boards of Justices of the Peace of the several counties of the said State, and that the said Boards of Justices of the Peace are now in the enjoyment of the full exercise of their respective functions; and

WHEREAS, The said Provisional Governor has further certified to me that the said Legislature has, in pursuance of the said Constitution, duly elected and qualified the officers by the said Constitution and laws of the said State required to be elected and qualified to fill the offices of the Boards of Constables of the several counties of the said State, and that the said Boards of Constables are now in the enjoyment of the full exercise of their respective functions; and

WHEREAS, The said Provisional Governor has further certified to me that the said Legislature has, in pursuance of the said Constitution, duly elected and qualified the officers by the said Constitution and laws of the said State required to be elected and qualified to fill the offices of the Boards of Coroners of the several counties of the said State, and that the said Boards of Coroners are now in the enjoyment of the full exercise of their respective functions; and

WHEREAS, The said Provisional Governor has further certified to me that the said Legislature has, in pursuance of the said Constitution, duly elected and qualified the officers by the said Constitution and laws of the said State required to be elected and qualified to fill the offices of the Boards of Sheriffs of the several counties of the said State, and that the said Boards of Sheriffs are now in the enjoyment of the full exercise of their respective functions; and

WHEREAS, The said Provisional Governor has further certified to me that the said Legislature has, in pursuance of the said Constitution, duly elected and qualified the officers by the said Constitution and laws of the said State required to be elected and qualified to fill the offices of the Boards of Clerks of the several counties of the said State, and that the said Boards of Clerks are now in the enjoyment of the full exercise of their respective functions; and

WHEREAS, The said Provisional Governor has further certified to me that the said Legislature has, in pursuance of the said Constitution, duly elected and qualified the officers by the said Constitution and laws of the said State required to be elected and qualified to fill the offices of the Boards of Treasurers of the several counties of the said State, and that the said Boards of Treasurers are now in the enjoyment of the full exercise of their respective functions; and

WHEREAS, The said Provisional Governor has further certified to me that the said Legislature has, in pursuance of the said Constitution, duly elected and qualified the officers by the said Constitution and laws of the said State required to be elected and qualified to fill the offices of the Boards of Surveyors of the several counties of the said State, and that the said Boards of Surveyors are now in the enjoyment of the full exercise of their respective functions; and

WHEREAS, The said Provisional Governor has further certified to me that the said Legislature has, in pursuance of the said Constitution, duly elected and qualified the officers by the said Constitution and laws of the said State required to be elected and qualified to fill the offices of the Boards of Auditors of the several counties of the said State, and that the said Boards of Auditors are now in the enjoyment of the full exercise of their respective functions; and

WHEREAS, The said Provisional Governor has further certified to me that the said Legislature has, in pursuance of the said Constitution, duly elected and qualified the officers by the said Constitution and laws of the said State required to be elected and qualified to fill the offices of the Boards of Commissioners of the several counties of the said State, and that the said Boards of Commissioners

Chicago Tribune.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1865.

ENGLISH LOVE FOR JEFF. DAVIS.

Every Journal in England and France which has labored throughout for the rebellion, has suddenly become inspired with a tender regard for the honor and interests of the Union cause, and a fear for our glory may be tarnished by the punishment of Jeff. Davis. We devoutly thank these kind friends for their heartfelt sympathy with our endangered honor. We cherish in grateful remembrance the devotion heretofore displayed by the London *Times*, *Post*, *Standard* and *Herald*, to our unity and welfare. We are not astonished that they see with pity our sacrificed and feverish condition, and have volunteered the loan of the greatness of that national justice and law, which it is hardly to be expected we should be able to protect.

One would hardly suppose that these English saints are the same who lately blew out of the mouths of their cannon the so-called rebels of India, whose war against the invader they chose to brand as mutiny. Why, if we might follow British examples, should we not, without inquest or trial, blow Jeff. Davis to atoms? Is it because the latter is a white man? But it is claimed these East Indian savages maltreated English prisoners, and so blended the ghastly and cruelty that Great Britain had to resort to these savage modes of punishment to teach them the nature of their crimes. There are no acts of Nana Sahib equal as they may be, that are not more than paralleled by the crimes of Jefferson Davis. Where are Nana Sahib's prisoners? Under a few captives? Davis starved Seventeen thousand in the one pen of Andersonville! He issued his commissions to Beale, Kennedy, and Clements Young to rob, murder, burn and assassinate in our Northern cities. He is sworn, by witnesses as yet unimpeached, to have commissioned Booth to murder President Lincoln.

Nana Sahib could point to a century of constant aggression and wrong on the part of the British invaders, during which the people of India, by the testimony of Burke, Fox, Sheridan, and other friends of British statesmen, had been reduced from industry to idleness, from plenty to famine, from order to anarchy, and from grandeur to ruin—their cities destroyed and no new ones substituted—borrowing all the vices and none of the virtues of the invaders. He could point to an Empire where of old, manufactures flourished and want was unknown; from whose ancient English sway, periodical famines had swept off the populations by millions. He could point to a population once rioting in natural-reared wealth, now so reduced as to be offered for sale, and transported under the modified system of Coolie slavery to bondage under distant task masters.

Jef. Davis, on the other hand, had no charge to bring against the Federal Government, except that it had not bowed its head low enough to the feet of African slavery.

Nana Sahib's followers may have ravished captive women and enslaved children. Jefferson Davis fought for the slaveholder's right to ravish female captives and enslave their offspring.

Nana Sahib, by kingly blood and education, and by the ancient laws and constitutions of India, was entitled to be the hereditary and beloved ruler of a free people. His rebellion was the spontaneous upheaval of a people who had endured many years of an oppression branded by the chief British statesmen as the vilest on earth. For the opposition, for which Warren Hastings was impeached was the attack against which Nana Sahib rebelled, and without which British supremacy in India could not now be maintained.

By contrast, Jefferson Davis was the son of a horse-thief, a tyrant, a coward, an assassin, whose partizans drove the South into rebellion by hanging loyal men to the nearest tree.

Nana Sahib was subdued by foreign conscripts imported from the opposite side of the globe, who were brought in seven-teen thousand miles to subdue a people of whom they knew nothing, except that they had been once free and had never voluntarily yielded their independence.

Jeff. Davis, on the contrary, was subdued, because his followers had been forced into the war against their wills—their manhood, their liberty, and because the government he sought to overthrow had the affections of four-fifths of the American people.

The troops of Nana Sahib, who were three months from the months of British cannon, had moreover been taken into the British military service and were trusted by them as part of their defensive force. So too, had Jefferson Davis been effected at the expense of the Federal Government and rewarded with many of its highest positions. Throughout all his treason the oath to maintain the Federal Government was on his lips, unrevoked because unrevocable.

But it is claimed that *Jeff.* Davis believed in the doctrine of secession. Who doubts that Nana Sahib believed in the British despotism in India? Is it a great crime, when the foremost British statesmen acknowledged it?

Wherein, then, is Nana Sahib and his followers inferior to Jeff. Davis? Yet British civilization, which blew the Sepoys from the cannon's mouth, grease inwardly, lest we should stain the purety of that American hemp which it has so studiously vilified—by trying, convicting and hanging Jefferson Davis.

If it be said that Nana Sahib was a savage, we know of no principal by which lesser crimes perpetrated by the Southern rebels deserve severer punishment than greater atrocities perpetrated in the full light of christian civilization.

Nor was Great Britain any slower to take the life of Robert Emmett than of the Indian Sepoys. She put to death that gifted youth, rebelled in behalf of slavery as did Jefferson Davis.

Whatever may be the decision of the law in the case of Davis, it lies not in the mouth of a British subject to talk philanthropy to the American people. We understand the fact that in the present circumstances no Englishman would hesitate to apply the death penalty, and that their mock tenderness arises from the fact that they too aided the rebellion, and do not wish to see the Federal government strengthened by the execution of the chief traitor whom they aided and abetted with ships, arms, money and munitions.

GEN. GRANT ON THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

In his neat little speech of welcome in the Fair building last Saturday to Gen. Grant on behalf of the people, Gen. Hocker said:

"The people have watched his campaign throughout the war [cheers], and admired his patriotism. They have sympathized with his labors, his perils, his privations, and they have gloried in his unrivalled victories and successes. But for still greater reasons do they come to-day to do honor to Gen. Grant. *He was one who has been more than a soldier in behalf of his country, and for humanity, and the several principles involved in the struggle in which we have been engaged. He was intended to pay for the first time.*"

Gen. Hocker never uttered a truer remark, and the loud cheers of endorsement that followed proved its truth. Gen. Grant has kept step up with the people on the great ideas that underlie the late terrible struggle. When the people at the early stage of the war began to talk of the conquest of rebels, Gen. Grant was not slow to set in that direction. When they announced the McClellan-Buell policy of making the southern negro-catchers their malignant brags, [illegible] and employing them in standing guard to protect pig-pens, chicken coops and corn cribs for guerillas, who lie lurkached them when so occupied, Gen. Grant was among the first to set aside the idiotic policy and to take bold ground in dealing with the traitorous villains, and to refuse to return contrabands to rebel claimants, and was also among the first of our Generals to quarter his men on the enemy. When the people insisted upon the emancipation proclamation the president very often declared it, some of them argued and left the exercise for their own good. But Grant construed the Proclamation and enforced the proclamation. *No* [illegible] came within his lines but received protection, and no slave came within his reach to be invited to [illegible] or herself free [illegible] did not accordingly. And when the time was ripe for the anti-slavery policy [illegible] the Administration, in elevating the black man to the honorable position of an American soldier, Grant was among the foremost in [illegible] his cordial sanction and support. To the last right section of the war—and [illegible] since he became Lieutenant General—he has made all his powers as influence to recruit colored soldiers, and [illegible] fighting was to be done he gave them the chance to do their full share of it. One of the finest regiments which stood guard at City Point, where the General had his headquarters, was a colored regiment, and when the final assault was made on the rebel lines, they helped to storm them.

Now comes another and the last of the "negro questions!" Shall [illegible] be allowed to vote? Gen. Grant [illegible] deeds and high in public favor, [illegible] speech in this city made no secret of [illegible] that the negroes were not fit for the exercise of the elective franchise, and that [illegible] having the right to vote.

Gen. Grant, more [illegible] and speaking, committs himself to no such position. He is too true to the principles of humanity and right involved in the war to take such grounds. He says in substance what Gen. Sherman said while enveloped in the smoke of the battle:

"If you or any one wishes to fight the struggle for any other reason than a right to vote for all who fight it, you [illegible] Gen. Grant, in substance, will [illegible] not for the ballot."

Gen. Grant, in common with his friends, says, that it is too much to declare that colored blacks in the South shall not be allowed to vote. Aside from the abstract right and the legal problem of what authority can confer or withdraw the franchise—whether it be Congress or the States—the question may assume the shape of a political necessity. The Government and people may have to choose between keeping a standing army of 100,000, at an expense of $100,000,000 a year to the tax payers, to support the wills of negroity in the South against the white rebel majority, or of entrusting the blacks, and thereby enabling them to support the white loyalists. General Grant thinks that the suffrage question may take this form. If the loyal whites of the South are unable to sustain themselves and hold the political control of those States, they must either have it upheld by the votes of the white ex-rebels than to maintain a large standing army to keep them in subjection to the laws, and preventing them from committing mischief, which they will most surely do if they are permitted to retain possession of the State governments of the South.

We think that Northern Union Democrats are premature in committing themselves to the negative of the suffrage question at this early day. It is natural that the rebel sympathizers, Copperheads, should declare in advance and unconditionally, for a total exclusion of the colored men of the South from the ballot box; but it is too early for those Democrats professing to be Union men to assume such grave ground. And, we think, gallant Sherman has leaped before he looked when he would land. The cooler, more circumspect, better poised Lieutenant General makes no such rash leaps. He waits patiently till the proper time arrives for deciding a great question, and then acts promptly and decisively, and thereby avoids the disagreeable necessity of choosing between taking the back track or remaining exposed in the wrong.

RETRENCHMENT.

When General Grant was urged to prolong his stay at the Fair a few days, on the ground that he was fairly entitled to a little more furlough after the four years of unremitting labor, he replied that thanks were due, but must always have precedence of pleasure, and that he could be vastly more useful to the country at his post in Washington than by lingering in Chicago. Had the commander-in-chief of the victorious armies of the Potomac and Mississippi stood, treason paralyzing the power of loyalty in Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland, we began the work. Europe, willing to believe in the success of rebels, Grant was not slow to set in that direction. When they announced the McClellan-Buell policy of making the southern negro-catchers their malignant brags, [illegible] and employing them in standing guard to protect pig-pens, chicken coops and corn cribs for guerillas, who lie lurkached them when so occupied, Gen. Grant was among the first to set aside the idiotic policy and to take bold ground in dealing with the traitorous villains, and to refuse to return contrabands to rebel claimants, and was also among the first of our Generals to quarter his men on the enemy. When the people insisted upon the emancipation proclamation the president very often declared it, some of them argued and left the exercise for their own good. But Grant construed the Proclamation and enforced the proclamation. *No* [illegible] came within his lines but received protection, and no slave came within his reach to be invited to [illegible] or herself free [illegible] did not accordingly. And when the time was ripe for the anti-slavery policy [illegible] the Administration, in elevating the black man to the honorable position of an American soldier, Grant was among the foremost in [illegible] his cordial sanction and support. To the last right section of the war—and [illegible] since he became Lieutenant General—he has made all his powers as influence to recruit colored soldiers, and [illegible] fighting was to be done he gave them the chance to do their full share of it. One of the finest regiments which stood guard at City Point, where the General had his headquarters, was a colored regiment, and when the final assault was made on the rebel lines, they helped to storm them.

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FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Fate of the New Constitution—Flagrant Cases of Perjury—Returned Rebels Receive Pardons—Another Bloody Scene in Interior Corporations—The Vagrancy Ordinance etc.

[From our special Correspondent.]

ST. LOUIS, June 11, 1865.

The ratification or rejection of the new Constitution is still in doubt. The friends and enemies of the document differ so widely in their estimates that it is somewhat difficult to decide which is entitled to credit. The *Democrat* this morning had a carefully prepared table of majorities from sixty-nine counties, by which it appears the Constitution is locked only twenty-eight hundred, with thirty-six counties, which gave Lincoln a heavy majority in November, still to hear from. On this showing the friends of the Constitution here to-day are much encouraged, and wagers are freely offered to-day that the Constitution has been adopted. If it ever reaches a point where the soldiers' vote will decide the issue, the new Constitution is safe beyond a hazard. It is now the belief of many Radical opponents of the measure, including Gov. Fletcher, that the ratification has been carried. The contest presented many difficulties for those who advocated the affirmative side. The opposition was divided on several points, each objecting to particular clauses or sections. Others, as those who voted for the measure as a whole were willing to confess that certain portions of the proposed organic law ought to be amended. Under these circumstances an immense majority was obtained against the Constitution in this city, which has supplied and overwhelmed hundreds of interior Radicals, who looked for a different result.

That the rebel sympathizers walked up to the ballot box and committed many [illegible] perjury to defeat this Radical Constitution, there is no question. It turned out as Gov. Fletcher and others feared—that they would be a rebel with oaths. In this city several outrageous cases occurred. Men who openly sympathized and associated with the rebels in 1861—men who have been convicted of disloyalty by military commissions—men who were so notoriously rebels that they could have voted since the Convention imposed a test oath, walked up to the polls and perjured their souls with the lie that they were loyal citizens of the State. His men with three or four exceptions have, however given themselves up. The police guerilla and remains they had in hard-to get peace in this State. If they return to Boone or Calloway, or other rebel counties, they are indicted for horse stealing and arrested. If they venture into any railroad depot, they are arrested. Men, women and ordered to quit immediately, who have any money come at once to St. Louis, and they will find a ready sale for it and seek a home in some free state. The union men who govern the eastern counties in this State are determined to know whether returned or otherwise, and it is proposed to try one of the traitors for state treason, and punish him severely.

Some bloody scenes have recently been enacted in the interior, the particulars of which have not been learned here for a day after the event. Gen. Sheridan's arrival. A private report says the five military districts of the country are the work of Gen. Grant's brain. It was Grant who suggested and mapped out the plan.

A new raid on the Federal office holders in this State is in progress. Had Mr. Lincoln lived these worthless would have gone out, and nothing but the influence of "old man Blair" could have saved Gen. Frost. The present set of Conservatives whose wings sadly need clipping. To a man they worked and voted for the new Constitution. Because of the rebel sympathizers have appealed to Gov. Fletcher for protection, but the Governor has no means of furnishing protection to these men against rebels, and certainly has none at his disposal. Hence, the case stands where it has been publicly resolved in mass meetings that a committee of safety should be appointed to wage all returning rebels with or without paroles, to quit the State immediately. The returning rebels begin to understand like now, and no longer boast of such counties as Macon, Warren, Linn, Caldwell, etc. The Union inhabitants say they "exactly suited" the latter would [illegible] them if they had the power.

A curious law suit is pending here, in which a former attorney general of the State, Edward Bogker, sues the firm for $37,000, for his share of the nett earnings of the concern by joint agreement, in the general [illegible] the parties. The defendants claim that Bogker did not fulfill his contract, but was absent during the greater part of the time his services were needed, etc. The curious part of the transaction is, that the plaintiff claim that the defendants caused his arrest for [illegible] carceration on a charge of disloyalty, in order to get rid of him. He was in this service a short period. It was in consequence of this arrest that he was prevented from being present in the state, and thus from attending to his share of the mercantile circles.

Gov. Fletcher's firm in his resolution to enforce the vacating ordinance at the point of the bayonet. To-day the newly appointed judges of the Supreme Court took their seats on the bench, and one of the first cases they will be called to pass upon is the validity of the ordinance. Judge Krekel thereof carrying the wreathed enthusiasm and thronging associations of the hour. The singer sang well, but much as a linnet might pipe above Niagara, were you to hear only a linnet. To the thousands present, it was the first wreathing of the sword with the white emblems of peace after victory. The heroes of this war, Grant, Sherman and Meade, were not there among lorgnettes and laces and the flutter of fans—perfumes and not gunpowder scenting the air. The real opera of the evening was Peace, though not underlined by Impressario Grau. A strain was floating through the minds of the audience, sweeter than any of Donizetti's set for the hour.

In these hours of triumphant rejoicing, and they are many, now that our boys are coming home, the visions they recall of the dangers past, will blend with the festivities of welcome and the greetings well earned by those who have won for us Peace and our Country. It is not easy while cringing with worn feet and weary fingers upon the ring get accent to realize how the mountain looms in the landscape. Accustomed to see it only its rocks, and steeps, and devious ways melt into blue, a mass pulpy in light and shadow in the distance, while the full outline and comparison with [illegible] what high places the feet have lately trod. That nightcat the opera was like a spangled mirad at the base of the mountain, a glimpse of Dentak in plain sight of the hill. Distinctly, from which one could look back to the crags and rugged peaks across which our national journey has lain.

A brief four years space encloses it. Four campaigns won, back the national life, for all the leading events are included between the fall and the restoration of the old flag at Sumter. Four summers ago with eleven States in rebellion, the capital beleaguered, the Potomac and Mississippi flood, treason paralyzing the power of loyalty in Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland, we began the work. Europe, willing to believe in the success of rebels, Grant was not slow to set in that direction. When they announced the McClellan-Buell policy of making the southern negro-catchers their malignant brags, [illegible] and employing them in standing guard to protect pig-pens, chicken coops and corn cribs for guerillas, who lie lurkached them when so occupied, Gen. Grant was among the first to set aside the idiotic policy and to take bold ground in dealing with the traitorous villains, and to refuse to return contrabands to rebel claimants, and was also among the first of our Generals to quarter his men on the enemy. When the people insisted upon the emancipation proclamation the president very often declared it, some of them argued and left the exercise for their own good. But Grant construed the Proclamation and enforced the proclamation. *No* [illegible] came within his lines but received protection, and no slave came within his reach to be invited to [illegible] or herself free [illegible] did not accordingly. And when the time was ripe for the anti-slavery policy [illegible] the Administration, in elevating the black man to the honorable position of an American soldier, Grant was among the foremost in [illegible] his cordial sanction and support. To the last right section of the war—and [illegible] since he became Lieutenant General—he has made all his powers as influence to recruit colored soldiers, and [illegible] fighting was to be done he gave them the chance to do their full share of it. One of the finest regiments which stood guard at City Point, where the General had his headquarters, was a colored regiment, and when the final assault was made on the rebel lines, they helped to storm them.

Now comes another and the last of the "negro questions!" Shall [illegible] be allowed to vote? Gen. Grant [illegible] deeds and high in public favor, [illegible] speech in this city made no secret of [illegible] that the negroes were not fit for the exercise of the elective franchise, and that [illegible] having the right to vote.

Gen. Grant, more [illegible] and speaking, committs himself to no such position. He is too true to the principles of humanity and right involved in the war to take such grounds. He says in substance what Gen. Sherman said while enveloped in the smoke of the battle:

"If you or any one wishes to fight the struggle for any other reason than a right to vote for all who fight it, you [illegible] Gen. Grant, in substance, will [illegible] not for the ballot."

Gen. Grant, in common with his friends, says, that it is too much to declare that colored blacks in the South shall not be allowed to vote. Aside from the abstract right and the legal problem of what authority can confer or withdraw the franchise—whether it be Congress or the States—the question may assume the shape of a political necessity. The Government and people may have to choose between keeping a standing army of 100,000, at an expense of $100,000,000 a year to the tax payers, to support the wills of negroity in the South against the white rebel majority, or of entrusting the blacks, and thereby enabling them to support the white loyalists. General Grant thinks that the suffrage question may take this form. If the loyal whites of the South are unable to sustain themselves and hold the political control of those States, they must either have it upheld by the votes of the white ex-rebels than to maintain a large standing army to keep them in subjection to the laws, and preventing them from committing mischief, which they will most surely do if they are permitted to retain possession of the State governments of the South.

We think that Northern Union Democrats are premature in committing themselves to the negative of the suffrage question at this early day. It is natural that the rebel sympathizers, Copperheads, should declare in advance and unconditionally, for a total exclusion of the colored men of the South from the ballot box; but it is too early for those Democrats professing to be Union men to assume such grave ground. And, we think, gallant Sherman has leaped before he looked when he would land. The cooler, more circumspect, better poised Lieutenant General makes no such rash leaps. He waits patiently till the proper time arrives for deciding a great question, and then acts promptly and decisively, and thereby avoids the disagreeable necessity of choosing between taking the back track or remaining exposed in the wrong.

OUR BOSTON LETTER.

The Board of Trade Convention—The Famous "Ball Banquet—Closing Festivities—The Excursion Steamer—Last Day of the American Medical Convention.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

BOSTON, June 10, 1865.

The excursion of the Eastern delegates down the harbor yesterday was a grand affair. The whole party, numbering one thousand, occupied three steamers, one of them the celebrated clipper blockade-runner *Mary Ann*, now called the Bostonia, after the city. She has made her twenty-two knots an hour, and yesterday charmed all who saw her, and more especially those of us she carried. We stopped at Fort Warren, then paraded of a salute at Long Island, and after a trip of several hours in the noble bay we reached the dock at four o'clock.

The city government honored the delegates with a superb banquet at the Revere House last evening. His Honor, Mayor Lincoln, presiding. In his address of welcome the Mayor gracefully referred to the fact that five gens in commemoration of the West were represented in this visit to Boston, and dwelt with much eloquence on the importance and utility of such an interchange of courtesies. Among the speakers from abroad was John C. Dore, Esq., of your city, who made a most happy speech. Those now should os the venerable Governor Andrew, Hon. Jackson Hadley, of Milwaukee.

The American Medical Association holds their fourth and last day's session to-day. The exercises were interesting to the profession then, but contained no matters of general importance.

At a quarter past ten o'clock p.m., the convention adjourned to meet again on the first Tuesday in May in the city of Baltimore. The annual meeting of the association of 1865 has been more largely attended than on any previous occasion, six hundred and sixteen members and delegates having registered their names on the books of the committee. It is generally admitted as having been a most interesting and successful convention.

After the adjournment, a considerable number of the physicians availed themselves of an invitation which had been received to visit the U. S. A. General Hospital at Readville, five passes having been tendered by the Providence Railroad Company. On the arrival of the party at Readville, they were welcomed by the surgeon in charge, who, with his assistants, conducted the visitors every facility for examining the institution.

LIFE IN MEMPHIS.

Local Politics and the Disfranchising Act.

Alleged Frauds in the Provost Marshal's Office—Income in Memphis—Dodging the Internal Revenue—Relieving Destitute Rebels.

[Special Correspondence to the Chicago Tribune.]

LOCAL MATTERS IN MEMPHIS.

The undercurrent of Memphis life is just now considerably agitated by personal matters. There is no principle involved in the contest for municipal offices, and the chances of the different candidates depend entirely upon their individual popularity. Mr. Lofland, one of the candidates for the Mayoralty, sympathized with the rebellion and his opponent Mr. Park was removed from office by Gen. Washburn for suspected disloyalty. Mr. Lofland has the reputation of being an honest man, and has been a very good City Comptroller. Mr. Park has an excellent record for economy and efficiency when he was Mayor, but his abilities are not such as are altogether desirable. Mr. Lofland has held office for many years and his relatives here in office or after office for many years and has some very excellent points. Mr. Lofland is the favorite of the old cotton lordlings, of prosslavery conservatives, of the managers who claim to own the Union party, and of the German Turners. Mr. Park is the favorite of the working people, the conservative Germans, of many property-holders and of our Irish citizens. I don't see that the city has a great deal to choose between Mr. Lofland and Mr. Park. The passage of a disfranchising act by our present Legislature will cost Mr. Lofland many votes, which renders it extremely probable that Mr. Park will be elected. The present Board of Aldermen, appointed by Gen. Washburn, has spent in ten months between one and two hundred thousand dollars, or more than the city revenues for two years, and this has given such a general dissatisfaction that they will have a new regime and expect it through John Park.

THE DISFRANCHISING ACT.

The disfranchising act of the legislature is the subject of considerable talk, especially among loyal people, many of whom regard its provisions as unnecessarily severe. A meeting of people of undoubted loyalty to protest against the act as calculated to keep alive the agitation and to prevent the peace proposed. The logic of those favoring the act is this: "There is danger of the pro-slavery party attempting to control elections, and possibly restoring the institution of slavery. There are two ways of guarding against this. One is the disfranchising of a considerable number of those likely to support pro-slavery candidates. The other is, after the registration of voters is completed, to allow no person to vote who has not been registered." The latter plan has been adopted in Tennessee, and is found to work admirably. The former plan is the one adopted by the Legislature of this State. Under this act a large number of persons who have been allowed to vote since the rebellion will be disfranchised, and will be required to take the oath before they can vote. The act is severe, but it is doubtful whether it will be found to work any hardship in practice. Many of those who have helped to embitter the feelings of loyal men by their sympathy with

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

[All sales of Grain and Seeds are reported in the Inspector's returns.]

TUESDAY EVENING, June 13, 1865.

FREIGHTS were in better demand to-day, and rates were firmer. Engagements were reported as follows:

Corn to Buffalo, 3½c.
Corn to Kingston, 4c.
Corn to Oswego, 4c.
Corn to Ogdensburg, 4½c.
Corn to Montreal, 5

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1865.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY HOUSE.—The grand opera, "Le Favorite," with Mercuri, Mazzolini, Bellini and Ostini in the cast.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—Mrs. Leighton will appear twice to-day, in "Pauvre Jacque," and "A Wife of a Day," and the "Fool of the Family."

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Will be presented this evening the tragedy of "Lucretia Borgia," and "Life Scenes of the 79th Line" in afternoon and evening.

THE FARMERS' ASSEMBLY.—Lovely grand closing one of the best on the continent, will be upon this afternoon and evening for the last time. In the afternoon, on the "Secret of Pork and Pretty Women."

ARRIVED.—The 36th Illinois Regiment, Lieut. Col. Smith commanding, and numbering sixteen, arrived at 4 o'clock hour last night.

ONE PROPOSITION.—As our boys are coming home, let the Common Council at once extend Camp Douglas in being rapidly completed, so that every hotel could, at the rate of four hundred a week, be turned into private dwellings. Such a step will all be gone within the present month.

THE DATE EXTENSION.—On the steamer Pilot, advertised for last evening, was postponed until this evening, on account of the lateness of the arrival of the excursionists. All who wish to enjoy a fine breeze, and a delightful sail on the waters of Lake Michigan, should not fail to go on board.

SUNSTROKES.—An old gray headed man, named Cyrus Pickens, was brought before the Police Court this morning charged with drunkenness. In investigation it was learn, as we entirely believe, that the charge was false. He was sent in the usual manner.

CHICAGO WOOLEN MILLS.—The several regiments now returning from the South, have brought with them a large number of colored men and boys who want employment. Any of the latter class who will apply at the Chicago Woolen Mills, on Goodrich street, will find employment.

RECOGNITION OF SERVICES.—J. J. Gillespie, Esq., Secretary of the Western Sanitary Commission, has received a check for $1,000 in favor of the Board of Directors of the Commission, from Messrs. T. M. Avery, Esq., lumber merchant, as a slight testimonial of his appreciation of the efficient services rendered by the Commission during the late war on West Lake street of the 21 inst.

HELD TO BAIL.—Ben. Taylor, charged with stealing a watch from Gustave Gerlach on Tuesday evening, at No. 6 Market street, was yesterday held to bail in bonds of $200 to answer charges at the next term of the Criminal Court. The watch was lost just immediately after a three years' service in the Confederate army, and is believed by some that she gathered herself in the case.

LIGHT GUARD.—The Commander-in-Chief desires the attendance of the Light Guard at the armory on Wednesday morning, with his family and staff, for West Lagoon, by the Fifth-ward Avenue. Each member will be furnished with a badge by the Secretary through W. C. Cleveland, General Western Passenger Agent. Special arrangements have been made with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company for the transportation of the Sanitary Commission Relief Corps, Fifty-ninth Regiment Band, and Colonel Mercer, Parker, Dalton and Lieutenant Colonel Hoover, Parker, Dalton and Lieutenant Colonel Hoover, Parker, Dalton and Lieutenant Colonel Hoover